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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Rotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. There is a marked difference between the tone of Lord Salisbury's note to Secretary Olney, of last November, and his

There is good reason to believe that as long as Queen Victoria retains her inwill be used against war with the United to be prepared and presented, and evidence in the case forbade any other

speech in the House of Lords on Tues-

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt dealt Lord Salisbury a body blow when he characterized the latter's recent speech concerning England's Armenian policy as an "unparalleled confession of diplo insolvency and national impo-

Isn't there such a thing as a little too much scientific learning and skill? The Berlin gentlemen who have been photographing in colors tested their discovery by reproducing a crazy quilt in all its heterogeneousness. Is there really any need for this sort of thing?

Some Pennsylvania papers are saying to Senator Cameron that, as his vote in favor of the free coinage of silver is in opposition to the party which elected him, he should resign. As Voorhees and Turple are misrepresenting their party in Indiana in the same way the advice is equally applicable to them. But they will not resign.

The general expectation that the British government would ignore the United States Venezuela commission has not been realized. Hon. Mr. Balfour, speaking for the government, on Monday, said: "The American commissioners have apolied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venezuelan question and we have promised to give them all the information we are able to give at the earliest possible moment." Without conceding anything of the British contention this recognizes the American commission as helpful toward a right

The Republican party is fortunate in having a name and date which afford such an excellent basis of political organization as the name and anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. The Lincoln League of Indiana is happily named and the annual meeting of its branches on the 12th of February brings together a fine body of live Republicans. The organization is particularly useful in enlisting the interest and co-operation of young Republicans who find in it a vent for their political enthusiasm and desire to promote the public weal. Yesterday's meeting was marked by earnestness and harmony, and all present felt it was good to be there.

Now is the time for Congress to take some practical step looking to the creation of an international British-American board of arbitration. In the discussion in Parliament, on Tuesday, all the speakers expressed themselves in favor of it. Lord Salisbury, while doubting whether all disputes of whatever character could be settled by arbitration. expressed a belief that between the extremes of rejecting all arbitration and applying it to all disputes, a middle course could be found "which will fectually diminish the chance of con flict." Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, went further. He said:

I should rejoice if, out of this evil should spring some general system of arbitration. If that were the issue, I should feel that all misunderstandings and evils done had been more than removed and that a permanent guarantee of good will between the English-speaking nations on the two sides of the Atlantic had been attained for all

These sentiments should meet wit prompt reciprocation by Congress, and it should take action toward giving them practical shape. This would be good time to agree upon a joint com mission of the two governments to formulate a plan for an international tribuna of arbitration.

Records are dreadful things for states men of the weathercock variety. The two most clamorous advocates of free silver now in Congress are Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada. Yet both are on record in favor of gold as a standard and measure of value. In a speech delivered in the Forty-third Congress, in 1874, Senator Jones said:

Does this Congress mean now to leave entirely out of view and discard forever a standard of value? Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness, or athigh civilization without such a standard? And what but gold can be the standard? What other thing on earth posses the requisite qualities? Gold is the culation of commerce. It is the most potent agent of civilization. It is gold that as lifted the nations from barbarism. exact a measure is it of human effort that when it is exclusively used as money i teaches the very habit of honesty. It neither deals in nor tolerates false pretenses. cannot lie. It keeps its promises to rich

During the same Congress Senator Stewart delivered a speech Feb. 11, 1874

in which he said: I want the standard gold, and no paper noney not redeemable in gold; no paper of which is not ascertained; no ney that will organize a gold board

resumption of specie payments, and they had not yet learned to be dishonest in finance. Now, political necessity compels them to maintain that 65 cents' worth of silver are worth 100 cents' worth of gold. They want to keep solid in their "dees-

THE APPORTIONMENT CONFERENCE.

The conclusion reached by the conference of the Republican State central committee, that the Republican members of the Legislature petition the Governor to call a special session for the purpose of enacting a just and equitable apportionment law, pledging themselves that no other business shall be considered, opens a way, if Governor Matthews will consent, for a solution of the difficulty raised by the decision of the Supreme Court overthrowing the apportionment laws of 1893 and 1895. Ever since the decision was announced the Journal has contended that a new apportionment would be the fairest and most desirable method of meeting the difficulty, but as the Governor has said that he will not call the Legislature together this paper has favored holding this year's election under the law of 1885. That law is, perhaps, as inequitable as those just overthrown, but the Journal was and is willing to accept an election under it rather than take the chances of throwing the State into a condition of political turmoil that will last through spring and summer, and the termination of which is likely to be something no man can predict. The Journal may be wrong, but it sees serious difficulty in the execution of the announced policy of the committee: that, in the event the Governor declines to convene the Legislature in special session, the law of 1885

have been avoided. MR. LINCOLN AND FREE SILVER.

devote their best efforts to putting the

party on solid ground. The party that

plunges the State into a needless tur-

moil will find its action resented by the

voters. The Journal regrets that the

committee has decided, in case the Gov-

ernor refuses to call a special session, to

attack the law, because it is fully con-

vinced that such contingency should

The Denver Republican attempts to strengthen the cause of free silver by claiming that Abraham Lincoln was a silver man. It says "he had very pronounced ideas on this subject and was as sound a bimetallist as ever lived." In proof of this it cites his remarks to just before the latter started on a tour of the far West, and, by the way, Mr. Lincoln's last public utterance. He said: Mr. Colfax: I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our Nation. I believe it is practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over the Western country, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war when we were adding a couple of million dollars every day to our national debt, did not care about encouraging the in crease in the volume of our precious metals We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine, we make the payment of that debt so much easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be a emand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that wait for them in the West. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the best of my ability because their prosperity is the prosperity of the Nation, and we shall prove in few years that we are indeed the treasury of

One only needs to consider a little the

conditions under which these remarks

were made to see that the attempt to construe them as committing Mr. Lincoln to the cause of free silver is a dis honest trick. The address shows on its face that he was not thinking of bi metallism or of the coinage question a all, but of mining as an industry that was likely to add largely to the national wealth, and which therefore ought to be encouraged. When the address was delivered the only coinage question before the country was whether it could ever get back to specie payments. There was no gold or silver in circulation. Silver had but just begun to depreciate in value, and the coinage of silver dollars had not yet been discontinued. The world's production of silver at that time was only \$52,000,000 a year, whereas in 1894 it was \$215,000,000. The United States alone produced \$64,000,000 worth of silver in 1894-\$12,000,000 worth more than the entire world produced in 1865. In 1865 the United States produced only \$11,250,000 worth. As free silver coinage had not yet been discontinued when Mr. Lincoln spoke there was, of course, no question of restoring it, no question of ratios, and any form. At that time no person dreamed of the enormous increase in the production of silver in the near future. In 1875 the output of the United States, which was \$11,250,000 a year when Mr. Lincoln spoke, had increased to \$31,700. 000, in 1885 to \$51,600,000, and in 1894 to \$64,000,000. In 1865 bar silver was worth in London 61 1-16 pence; now it is worth

The phases of the currency question that excited interest during the presi dency of Mr. Lincoln were how to pre serve the government credit, how to float bonds and how to raise the enormous amount of revenue necessary to meet government expenses and the vast sum of ready money to pay the armies in th field. In the main he left the management of these matters to his Secretary of the Treasury, never meddling with details. In his annual message to Congress in 1862, after referring to the necessarily large issues of treasury notes and the suspension of specie payments by the banks and the government, he said:

A return to specie payments at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of ency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest

His only other public reference to the message to Congress in January, 1863. of carbonic acid is the chief cause of the When the Nevada Senators talked this In returning with his signature a joint injurious effects, exhalations of the

the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 of greenbacks to pay the army and navy, Mr. Lincoln said: While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to orize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together and that of the suspended have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplying to the injury of the whole country. It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended banks and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep

them within due limits, might soon pro-duce disastrous consequences. These two extracts from Mr. Lincoln's message, the only ones in which he dis cussed general principles of finance show that he was sound on the money question and fully cognizant of the evils of inflation and of a fluctuating or irredeemable currency. It is as impossible to think of Mr. Lincoln advocating any form of cheap money as it is to think of his stealing a horse. If he were living now his common sense would go straight to the heart of the silver question, and his honest nature would rebel against the free coinage of deteriorated dollars.

END OF THE WALLER CASE.

On what is claimed to be satisfactory evidence and sufficient grounds our embassador to Paris has been instructed to accept an offer of the French government to release ex-Consul-general Waller from prison and pardon his offense against the government, on condition that this shall close the incident as an international affair. In other words, the United States is to make no claim for reparation or indemnity based on Waller's arrest, conviction and imprisonment, though he may, if he so desires, shall be attacked. The plan of avoiding | bring personal suit in the French courts litigation and holding an election under for damages. This is, in effect, an entire the act of 1885 seems to promise much surrender and abandonment of Waller's plainer sailing and better results. The case. Embassador Eustis, Secretary Olduence with the British government it petition for a special session is still ney and the President all agree that the while this is being done the think- course of action, and yet it seems a lame ing Republicans of Indiana should and impotent conclusion.

The first statement and all the early

information in the case indicated that a great outrage had been perpetrated on Mr. Waller. An American citizen, he was arrested by the French authorities in Madagascar on a charge of conspiracy with the natives, against the French was tried and convicted by a court-martial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He was sent to France, arriving there in April, 1895, and has since been in prison. At the time of his arrest Waller had a large and valuable concession of land from the native government which the French refused to recognize His letters-patent from the Queen of Madagascar, which were published at the time, covered fifteen miles square of land, and at the end of thirty years the Hon. Schuyler Colfax on April 14, 1865, lease was to be renewed for thirty years longer. The grant was in due form and was, undoubtedly, of immense value or account of the rubber forests on the land, but in abandoning Waller's case the government abandons his claim for indemnity on this account as well as for false imprisonment. In transmitting the correspondence on the subject to Congress the Secretary of State accompanies it with a statement intended to show that Waller was bad on general principles, was really guilty of treasonable practices toward the French authorities in Madagascar, and was justly convicted. A good deal of space is given to Waller's alleged mismanagement of an estate of which he was administrator and the failure to account for funds which came into his hands. Whether this is true or not, it does not seem to have any bearing on the matter in hand. Waller might have acted dishonestly as administrator of an estate and still have a good claim for indemnity against the French government. It is hinted that Waller may have spent the money which he is said to have misappropriated in bribes to secure his land concession, but there is no evidence tending to show

anything of the kind. The evidence sustaining the charge that Waller corresponded with the enemies of France in Madagascar and gave them important information is not given, but Embassador Eustis says the charge was clearly proven and Secretary Olney indorses his statement and thinks it Waller is released now, after about a year's imprisonment, he will be getting off very easily. The conclusion of the whole matter is that Waller loses hi land concession and the government declines to have anything further to do with his claim for indemnity. But he gets out of jail, and our embassador to Paris "has been instructed to supply him with the means of transportation to the United States, should he desire to come here." From the beginning the government seems to have proceeded on the theory that Waller was guilty and to have been hunting for a pretext to aban-

don his case.

NEW THEORY OF VENTILATION. The Medical Record of New York has an article on the effects of expired air on animal life which will afford considerable satisfaction to the people who have objections to sleeping with their windows raised and will fill with a corresponding surprise the others who insist that health demands the admission of a liberal and constant supply of pure outside air into rooms constantly occupied, but especially into sleeping rooms. The article is based on the result of an investigation by several wellknown physicians under direction of the Smithsonian Institution as reported by this committee. Evils of bad ventilation are acknowledged, but they are found not to be of the character usually ascribed to them. A lessening of vital force is found in those who are constantly subjected to the impure atmosphere of badly ventilated rooms, but "the cause of the sickening sensation which comes over us upon entering an atmosphere contaminated with many breaths or of the gradual deterioration of the vital forces which follows confinement in such an atmosphere is not known. For a number of years prior to 1888 the view prevailed that the discomfort and danger to health and life in badly ventilated rooms were largely due to organic matters contained in the air expired and that the increase in carbonic acid due to respiration has but little effect pute shall be brought to an honorable solution promptly," and both sides of the however, several experimenters have the exhaled breath are not harmful." The diminution of oxygen and increase

ing no ill effect unless they contain the source of contamination from the partiof the bacteria which produce inflamthink that these are the only really dan- | pute. gerous elements in this air.

It has been found, also, that the increase of carbonic acid and diminution of oxygen which has been found to exist in badly ventilated churches, schools or barracks does not satisfactorily account for the discomfort such conditions produce in many persons. It would seem, indeed, says the writer, that "diseases of the lungs which are so prevalent among such people are due to the special liability of such rooms to become infected with the germs of these diseases. e., of consumption and pneumonia, which are caused by specific bacteria." He adds the curious statement that tuberculous disease of the lungs and pneumonia attack those living and working in unventilated rooms, "provided they are not members of the Jewish race." It is well known that Jews are rarely victims of tuberculous diseases, but it is probably not so well understood that their inherited vitality and their rejection of certain articles of food, or whatever is the source of their strength, enables them to resist conditions of living which prove destructive to other races.

The results of the investigation, says the Record, justify the conclusion that the discomfort felt in crowded, ill ventilated rooms is not due to excessive carbonic acid, nor to bacteria, nor, in most cases, to dusts of any kind, but is, in reality, due to excessive temperature and unpleasant odors. "Nothing in these experiments shows the cause of the unpleasant, musty odor of an unventilated room, and attention is called to dyspeptics. It is not the poorer classes, the curious fact that cases of fainting either, which suffer the most by these in crowded rooms usually occur in women, and are connected, the authors think, with defective respiratory action, due to tight lacing."

Finally, these investigations, the authors declare, go to prove that "some of the theories upon which modern systems of ventilation are based are either without foundation or doubtful, and that the problem of securing comfort and health in inhabited rooms requires the consideration of the best methods of preventing or disposing of dust of various kinds, of regulating temperature and moisture, and of carrying off poisonous gases derived from heating and lighting apparatus, rather than of simply diluting the air to a certain standard of pro-

portion of carbonic acid present." Summed up, it may be said that the need of pure air is not less, but the chief causes of its contamination differ from those heretofore given, and there is the satisfaction of knowing that the human body in health is not the poisonous obect physiologists have described Since man must live in company with his kind it is gratifying to know that the association is not necessarily fatal.

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE BRIT-ISH GOVERNMENT. If there were any Americans who looked for an outburst of British wrath and jingoism towards the United States at the opening of Parliament they must have been greatly surprised at the conspicuously friendly tone of the proceedings. The Queen's speech, that of the Prime Minister and those of Conservatives and Liberals in both houses were marked by apparently sincere good feeling and studied courtesy of expression, in striking contrast with some of the harangues recently delivered in Congress. The reference in the Queen's speech to the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan matter furnished the keynote to the entire proceed-

ings. It was as follows: The government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela on the boundary of that country and my colony of British Gulana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable agreement and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settle-

This rather welcomes than resents the intervention of the United States, and, girl. in very courteous, though guarded lar guage, indicates a desire to have the Venezuelan question settled on peace-

The speeches in both houses of Parlia-

ment were marked by the same spirit and by, perhaps, the most friendly expressions toward the United States ever heard in Parliament. Government and Liberal leaders vied with one another in approval of the Monroe doctrine and the right of the United States to interpret the doctrine for themselves and stand firmly on their own interpretation. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, made the principal speech in the House and spoke very earnestly in favor of the right of the United States to assert the Monroe doctrine in the affairs of this continent. He praised the United States for their policy of not interfering in European affairs, but said "they have a perfect right to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected and in what measure they shall be sustained." He declared that the Monroe doctrine was simply an application to America of the European balance-of-power idea, and that, so far from being an extension of the principle. it was a limitation of it to the American continent. He spoke at considerable length on this line and closed with strong appeal for international arbitration. Lord Salisbury, speaking for the government, admitted that the application by the United States of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan boundary case was entirely natural and logically necessary from our point of view. Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader of the House, said: "Neither I nor my friends ever said that the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object, It is of British origin, and I do not see any reason why we should criticise it." Other speakers expressed similar views. and nearly every one favored arbitration. "What the country demands without distinction of party," said Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, "is that the dis-

House cheered the statement. There is no mistaking the spirit of these speeches and the Queen's address. They indicate a great change in public sentiment in Great Britain, or, more likely, that Lord Salisbury's truculent note way they were arguing in favor of the resolution authorizing the Secretary of body as inhaled in ordinary rooms hav- to Secretary Olney and the warlike ex-

pressions at the beginning of the conbacteria of a specific disease. It seems troversy did not express the true public that the air in an inhabited room, such sentiment. It is very evident that the as a hospital ward, receives its chief British government now recognizes the essential justice of the position of the cles of dust which naturally include some | United States and will accept its good offices towards an honorable and peacemation and suppuration, and the authors | able settlement of the Venezuelan dis-

Importance of Good Cookery.

lished a cooking school in their temple are

quite right in classing the undertaking as educational in the broad as well as the restricted sense. Well-cooked food is essential to the growth and support of strong bodies and strong brains, and to the lack of it may undoubtedly be ascribed many of those mental and moral lapses as well as physical failures so often rated as unac countable by superficial observers. In no country in the world is such a variety of food to be obtained, and the best of it is within the reach of all classes of people But it comes as raw material, and in the process of preparing it for the table it too often becomes transformed into indigestible messes with its nourishing qualities as nearly destroyed as possible. It is the very abundance and variety of the material at hand, perhaps, which has caused the universal neglect of culinary science. In other countries where frugality must be practiced, and many foods, which are native products here and comparatively inexpensive, are there imported luxuries, much thought is given to the preparation of the daily fare. The result in France, for in stance, is a skill in cookery which has made its home and public tables famous. Half the thought devoted by the French woman to her cuisine, if given by an American housewife, with her better opportunities, would work a revolution in the character of the fare set before her family, with a corresponding benefit to their health and spirits. There would be no more pasty, halfcooked cereals, no more "slack-baked" bread, no more greasy fried steaks, no potatoes soaked in fat, no sodden pastry, none of the numberless abominations which have gone so far to make Americans a race of kitchens are turned over to the mercies of untrained cooks, who are scarcely acquainted with the rudiments of their profession. It is well for the mistresses of such households to attend cooking classes and acquire at least a heoretical knowledge of the art, but it is more important that the cooks themselves shall have instruction The hope is that the educational leaven of the course of lessons now arranged for will result in the establishment of a permanent school of cooking where the science can be taught with thoroughness from the foundation and where it will be the fashion for maids of all degree to fit themselves for the most important duty likely to confront them-that of caring for the health and

comfort of their families. The public is immediately relieved of one perennial nuisance by the cathode photography discovery-namely, the through whose muscular system pins and needles meander for a long term of years, finally emerging at a point far distant from the place of entrance. Berlin experiments have by the new method already found the whereabouts of a needle in the body of a young woman and surgeons have extracted it. There is no longer any excuse for a woman going about for half a lifetime with a needle in her person, and when she does so she will forfeit the sympathy of the community.

B., Indianapolis: Goldsmith is author of the lines beginning: "When lovely woman stoops to folly." Hamlet speaks the other words you quote: "He could smile and smile and be a villain.'

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Liberal Mind. Weary Watkins-They ain't no use to cal this a free country as long as a man kin be fined fer workin' on Sunday. It hadn' ought to be done; don't you think so? Hungry Higgins-Leastways, not no mor han fer workin' on week days.

Progressing. "Yes, sah," said the Colonel, in answer to

the interviewer, "I think I may safely presume to state, sah, that the elevation of the cullud race is progressing in ouah section; progressing. Pahtly by the aid of the school fund, and pahtly by the aid of the rope." The Benighted Heathen.

"This," said the mother, in her best in structive voice, as she guided the child through the museum, "this is a praying machine used by the benighted heathen." "I don't think that is half as nice as having your praying done by the preacher, like we do, do you, mamma?" said the small

The Cornfed Philo "Thrift," said the youth with the downy who thought himself an aphorist, "is contagious by example."

"Even so," said the cornfed philosopher. "Turn loose two or three right thrifty persons in a community, and pretty soon the others have to be thrifty to keep from starving.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Rider Haggard has been elected chairman of the Incorporated Society of English Authors for the current year. Indiana Baptists contributed last year to all denominational purposes, as reported n the Annual, an average of \$4 per capita. Dean Hole says that the only case of discourtesy toward him by reporters with whom he came in contact while he was in One of the large paper-box factories in New Haven recently received an order for \$5,000,000 cigarette boxes. The company

agrees to have the order filled in three Dimmick, the English elephant catcher, knows more of the habits of that animal than any other living man. He is supposed to be the original of Kipling's "Peterson He says that but twenty-four white elephants have been caught since the commencement of the Christian era. One of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg testified that he was induced to join the "George Washington Corps" under false representations as to its purpose. On learining that it was intended to fight the Transvaal government and included only two other Americans he resigned his

The gossip regarding Mme. Patti's retirement from public life has no foundation in fact. She has arranged to appear in opera in London during the season of 1887 She has decided to accept the advice of several friends and allow a season to elapse before the engagement referred to above, and will enjoy perfect leisure in the

The visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Pope was a humiliating one the Vatican there was no Swiss guard to receive him, no gorgeous ceremonial, not even the preparation made for persons of lower rank. When the Prince went to Cardinal Rampolla the usher introduce him with the words, "Here is that man,"

The world grows better, so they say; More gentle, dignified and sunny. Perhaps no one will think, some day, That comic valentines are funny. -Washington Star.

Don't bother about your debts, Stand off your creditors' bills; Drink wine and smoke cigarettes Till the poison your system hils; Play poker and risk in bets Money from your employer's tills; Court bold and painted coquettes.

Boys, this is the pace that kills.

-Kansas City Journal.

"BLUE" AND "WHITE" BOOKS ON THE TRANSVAAL INCIDENT.

Secretary Chamberlain Speaks for Great Britain and Minister Von The Propylaeum ladies who have estab

VICTORIA'S SPEECH

Bieberstein for Germany.

AGAIN THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Venezuela Preparing to Settle the Boundary Dispute, if Possible, by Negotiating with Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 12 .- A "Blue Fock" on the Transvaal troubles was issued to-day. It shows the promptness with which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, acted. He telegraphed to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, to neglect no measures to prevent trouble. The British agent at Pretoria, the "Blue Book" demonstrates, telegraphed on Dec. 31, that in consequence of Dr. Jameson's invasion with the British flag flying, President Kruger had asked for the intervention of Germany and France. On the same day, Mr. Chamberlain cabled to Governor Robinson to represent to the Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, that Dr. Jameson had been guilty of filibustering and that if it was proved that the Chartered company was privy to his intentions, the government would be confronted with a demand for the revocation of its charter and that in any case the company would have to pay an indemnity. Governor Robinson replied that Mr. Rhodes had declared to him that Dr. Jameson acted without authority. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad Mr. Rhodes disavowed Dr. Jameson, who, the Secretary of State for the Colonies added, must be mad. Mr. Chamberlain also said he could see no need that Mr. Rhodes should resign the premiership of Cape On Jan. 1, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain tele-

that the government had no present intention of sending the squadron to South Africa, as three British war ships had already been ordered to Delagoa bay, where the foreign war ships were lying. Mr. Chamberlain, on Jan. 31, telegraphed Governor Robinson that there was a possibility that President Kruger might be induced to rely on the support of a foreign power in resisting the granting of re-forms or in making demands on Great Britain. Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said: 'In view of this I beg to inform you that Great Britain will resist, at all costs, in terference of any foreign power in the affairs of the Transvaal. The suggestion that Germany meditated interference has een met in Great Britain by an unpreedented and unanimous outburst of public feeling. The government has no reason at present to anticipate a conflict of interests with foreign powers; but Great Britain will not tolerate any change in her relations with the Transvaal. While she will loyally respect its independence in the ject of conventions, she will maintain ner position as a paramount power. Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed on Jan. 13 that the government of the United States d been informed that Mr. John Hays ammond, a citizen of the United States, was a prisoner, charged with treason. Mr. Chamberlain added: "I ask you to take on his behalf the same measures as on behalf of British subjects, and to extend to any other United States citizens involved similar protection

graphed Governor Robinson, in reply to

an inquiry from President Kruger as to

the destination of the flying squadron

In later dispatches, Mr. Chamberlain re peated the foregoing instructions in regard o protecting the interests of Americans Finally the "Blue Book" contains the letter from Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States embassador, dated Jan. 17, espressing the appreciation of the United States government at the comity and courtesy exhibited by the British government towards its citizens.

The Daily Telegraph will to-merrow publish a Berlin dispatch which says that leading personages there are in possession of convincing evidence that the Jame son raid was wholly instigated and the expense defrayed by six well known financiers, formerly German subjects, and with-out the knowledge of the Chartered South

African Company The German "White Book." BERLIN, Feb. 12 .- A "White Book" was ssued to-day on the Transvaal developments. In it is published the first dispatch sent by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count Von Hatzfeldt-Windenburg, the German embassador at London, dated February, 1895, with reference to the remarks of the Earl of Kimberly, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on President Kruger's toast in honor of Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's birthday. In this message Baron Marschall von Bieberstein declares that German material interests require the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent state in the sense of the treaty of 1884 and the upholding of the status quo regarding the railways and harbor of Delagoa bay. He added that Dr. Jameson's idea that Rhodesia was to beme a commercial union or a federation of all the South African states was antagonistic to German interests. The German embassador at London replied, saying that the Marquis of Salisbury had stated to him that he concurred with Germany in the wish that the status quo in the Transvaal should be maintained Pretoria telegraphed to Emperor William ring him to intervene to avert misery and bloodshed.

Baron Marschall von Bi berstein on the following day telegraphe to the German consul at Pretoria, saying that in case of more urgency, after con sulting with President Kruger, and for the purpose of protecting the German consulate and the lives and property of Germans, he was at to requilanding party German cruiser See-Adler so isturbances continued. At the same time, the German minister at Lisbon was directed to acquaint Portugal that Germany intended to serve only humane purposes and counted confidently on the assent of Portugal to land at Delagoa bay a detachment of sailors not to exceed fifty men. Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg telegraphed or Jan. 1, 1896, that it was his impression that Dr. Jameson's expedition was in every way distasteful to the British government. On the same day the German consul at Pretoria telegraphed that all danger was over. The "White Book" concludes with a dispatch from Baron Marschall von Bieber-stein to Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, rotesting against the view taken by the nglish press that Emeperor William's tele gram to President Kruger was an act of ostility to Great Britain or an encroach-

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

ment on British rights.

John Dillon Discusses the Queen's Speech-Irishmen Against War.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed Mr. John Dillon, member for East Mayo. anti-Parnellite, said he would be surprised if the "beggarly character of the references to Ireland in the speech did not more firmly fix in the minds of Irishmen the conviction that nothing could be obtained from England except by violent agitation. Continuing, Mr. Dillon contrasted the treatment of Dr. Jameson's force with the treatment of Irish political prisoners, and said he would oppose the additional expenditures proposed for the navy unless part of the surplus was devoted to Ireland, Mr. Dillon also announced an amendment to the address censuring the government for not proposing self government for Ireland. They were taunted, Mr. Dillon continued, by the holding of the support they had received

statesman, he asserted, who was anxious solve the Irish question would reloice that Irishmen in America had lost faith in con-stitutional agitation. Not long ago, Mr. Dillon further stated, there was a great deal of talk about British ships blowing up American cities. Such language, he added. had happily ceased, and the English people had learned that President Cleveland's message was not an election dodge, but spoke the voice of the American nation, which was not afraid to face the arbitrament of war if the English refused arbitration. But arbitration was to be accepted now, after America had been forced to threaten. It would have been more decent if Great Britain had accepted the arbitration when Secretary Olney suggested it. He warned the government, in conclusion, that the Irish party would resist to the utmost any idea of war between Great Britain and the United States.
Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford, combatted the Marquis of Salis-

and he wanted to know what was the present attitude of the Liberal leaders toward home rule-whether they were still in alliance with the Nationalists, and what were the terms of the alliance. Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the course of a lengthy reply to the Irish leaders, said that the attitude of the government toward home rule would be determined by what they believed to be the merits of the case, and that no considerations of difficulty or danger abroad or in the colonies would for a moment induce the government to depart from the attitude they had taken on this question. The House

rose at 5:30 p. m. Venezuela Makes Concessions. LONDON, Feb. 12.-It is announced from a

good source that, following the advice of the United States, Venezuela has practically decided to send a representative to London with power to open direct negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the settlement of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. The statement circulated by a so-called

news agency in the United States, under a London date, that "Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and the Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, today presented concurrent statements in-tended to define the procedure for a setlement of the Venezuelan difficulty," absolutely false, and for good reasons. In the first place, the House of Lords does not meet on Wednesdays, and in the next place Mr. Curzon made no statement to-day on this subject in the House of Commons.

LOWER CAR FARES.

One of the Prospective Results of

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12 .- An evening paper says: There is a well-defined belief in financial circles that a gigantic deal is brewing in local street-railway circles and that within six months the biggest streetrailway deal ever known in Ohio will have been consummated in Cleveland. The belief is that the two existing companies, which now control every street railway in this city, both electric and cable, will be consolidated before summer ends, and that no ess a person than Henry A. Everett, who or several months past has been so valianty trying to obtain a franchise for a sysem of electric roads in the city on a 3-cent fare basis, as against 5 cents charged by the old companies, will be one of the prin-cipal parties to the consolidation. No charge of bad faith is made against Everett, but on the contrary, he is given credit for hav-ing gone into his 3-cent fare fight with perfectly good intent. Well-posted men say, lowever, that he has been convinced that t will be a good thing for his country roads o arbitrate. The talk of these men has even gone so far as to declare, with seem-ingly good authority, that M. A. Hanna, president of the Cieveland Electric and Cable Rallway Company, will be at the head of the new corporation and that Henry A. Everett will be the vice president. Further than this it is alleged that the two roads will, when consolidated, give a 4-cent fare, or six tickets for a quarter and that universal transfers will be a feature.

NEW "JACK THE RIPPER."

Frisco Troubled with a Flend Who Has a Mania for Strangling Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12,-The police are inclined to believe that there is a stranger in the city whose mania is to equal or possibly eclipse the record of London's notorious Jack the Ripper, who within the course of a year or two murdered many fallen women. It seems as though such were the case, for within the last few days a young girl on Morton street has been strangled to death by an unknown assassin and several other women in the same vicinity have been beaten, stabbed and strangled, in each of the latter cases the assailant escaping without leaving a trace by which he could be detected. The night prior to the murder of "little May Smith," a man bearing the appearance of a thug entered the room of a ye girl, who had assumed the name of Luli Taber, on Morton street. After inquiring as to the amount of money the girl had and receiving a favorable reply he exceedingly rough, tearing the girl's clothes from her person in an endeavor, it is preed, to rob her. The girl ordered out into the street, but he refused to go and again assailed her, but her cries and her threats to call the police attracted the attention of the girls in the room ad-joining, which frightened him, and he made a hasty exit.

WILL SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

Col. Bradbury Thinks the Wealth of

the Incas Is on Tiburon Island. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 12.-Col. John Bradbury, who is at present in Mexico, has written to some friends in this city outlining his plans for exploring Tiburon island, situated in the Gulf of California. The latter states that he has purchased the schooner Lily Light and has armed her with a Maxim un and a five-inch rifle. From his mine in has recruited 125 men, who are experienced fighters and accustomed to Indian warfare. The letter further stated the real object of the expedition. It seems that authenticated legend has it that when Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, saw that his dynasty was doomed he determined to prevent the bloody-handed Cortez from securing the treasure of the Incas, so he sent all his gold to Tiburon and had it buried there in a mountain cave. When the nen who had charge of this task returne he had them all offered up as sacrifices and the secret was lost until, through a curious ser as of events it was disclosed to Col. H.

SHEA HAD NOT LONG TO LIVE.

His Lungs Were Diseased and He Would Have Died Within a Year.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 12.-The result of the autopsy on the body of "Bat" Shea, who was electrocuted in prison yesterday, has been made public. It showed that Shea's lungs were so badly diseased that he must have died within a year. Just pefore going to the death chair, Shea handed a letter to the representative of a newspaper in Troy. The letter thanks his counsel for their efforts to save him, and tays: "On the verge of death, I desire to say that I do not think I had a fair trial. Extraordinary means were taken to vict me, and the testimony given by Lansing was absolutely untrue. I am sorry for Ross's family and for the glo t has cast over them, but I did not go to the polls on election day to shoot Robert Ross and had no intention of injuring him. I die for a crime I did not commit. I am an innocent man. I bid you all farewell."

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Fire Causes a Stampede During a Tea Party-Several People Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12 .- A small fire in St Catherine's Church, at Banksville, Pa., last vening, during a tea party, caused a panic n which a number of persons were injured, but fortunately none seriously. There were five hundred people in the church when the fire was discovered, and a rush was at once made for the stairs. Women fainted, peo were knocked lown and trampled by the frantic ones in their efforts to reach the stairs, while many went to the windows and eaped to the ground, a distance of twenty Several priests who were prese finally succeeded in quieting the peo the fire, which was in the basement, was soon extinguished without much damage. hysicians were summened, but it was found that no one was seriously hurt, and therefrom for many years, but no Erglish | all will be around in a few days.